WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
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Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET-STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
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LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

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ROBT. G. RANKIN,
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WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

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do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
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Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Note's negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
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Leaf Tobacco.
25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb y 21.--[23

ALL kind of BLANKS for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of
Ready-made Clothing,
got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.
October 3, 1845

SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.
Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson.
THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his *industry* and *superior skill* in the habilitory art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Oct 3, 1845 3-tf.

NO HOAX.

Charles Barr
CANNOT boast of being the best *TAILOR* that has ever been connected with the trade in Wilmington, or of having made the grand tour, either of Europe or even of our own universal *Yankee-doodledom*, but he can say, without flattering himself, that he is a ***Master Workman***, and although he has not graduated from such splendid shops as Beau Bremmel, or Count D'Orsay loved to patronize, yet he pledges himself that all, who may honour him with their custom, shall secure a regular-built Southern fit; either Tights, Anti-Tights or Medium-ites.

He will also warrant all work that goes from his store, as being faithfully executed, and made up in a workmanlike style; and as he is in receipt of the earliest fashions he will be enabled to tickle the taste of the most fanciful fastidious.
—Nut Cod.—
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845. 3-tf

NOTICE!!
THE subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them *CHEAP* for *CASH* or *Country Produce*, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:

St. Croix Sugar,	Laguira Coffee,
P. R. do	Rio do
N. O. do	Cuba do
Crushed do	Java do
Loaf do	Molasses,
Powdered do	Tea in boxes or catteys,
Sperm Candles,	Shot and Powder,
Adamantine do	Lead in bars,
Tallow do	Soap, pale and yellow,
Canal Flour, barrels and half barrels,	Turpentine and cutting Axes,
Mess and Prime Pork,	Broad Axes,
Cut Nails and flooring brads,	Lard in kegs and half barrels,
44 inch Bagging and Rope,	Fine Salt in brls,
	Ginger, Pepper & Spice,
Coopers Tools, spades, long & short handled shovels,	
Negro Blankets & Cloths,	Iron of any size or quantity,
Single and Double barrelled Guns,	Wagon & Cart Boxes,
Cast & German steel,	20 cases assorted shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.
N. B.—They continue at their old stand, and will sell anything which may be sent to them.
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-6t

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of October next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.
DAVID THALLY.
N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-3m

Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.
THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
BERNARD, & CO.,
offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.
EDWARD J. BERNARD,
GEORGE P. GRANT,
RICHARD H. GRANT.
sept 15, (19,) 1845. 53-3m

To Rent.

THE dwelling known generally as the Toomer house, nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Ellis. For particulars apply to J. A. SINTAS.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

THE TIGER'S CAVE.

AN ADVENTURE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF QUITO.

On leaving the Indian village, we continued to wind round Chimborazo's, wide bas, but its snow crowned head no longer shone above us in clear brilliancy, for a dense fog was gradually gathering around it. Our guides looked anxiously towards it, and announced their apprehensions of a violent storm. We soon found that their fears were well founded. The fog rapidly covered and obscured the whole of the mountains; the atmosphere was suffocating, and yet so humid, that the steel work of our watches was covered with rust, and the watches stopped. The river, beside which we were travelling, rushed down with still greater impetuosity; and from the clefts of the rocks which lay on the left of our path, were suddenly precipitated into small rivulets, that bore the roots of trees, and innumerable serpents along with them. These rivulets often came down so suddenly and violently, that we had great difficulty in preserving our footing. The thunder at length began to roll, and resounded through the mountainous passes with the more terrific grandeur. Then came the vivid lightnings—flash followed flash—above, around, beneath—every where a sea of fire. We sought a momentary shelter in a cleft of the roks, whilst one of our guides hastened forward to seek a more secure asylum. In a short time he returned, and informed us that he had discovered a spacious cavern, which would afford us sufficient protection from the elements.—We proceeded thither immediately, and, with great difficulty, and not a little danger, at last got into it.

The noise and raging of the storm continued with so much violence, that we could not hear the sound of our voices. I had placed myself near the entrance of the cave, and could observe through the opening, which was straight and narrow, the singular scene without. The highest cedar trees were struck down, or bent like reeds—monkeys and parrots lay strewed upon the ground, killed by the fallling branches—the water had collected in the path we had just passed, and hurried along it like a mountain stream. From everything I saw, I thought it extremely probable that we should be obliged to pass some days in this cavern. When the storm, however, had somewhat abated, our guides ventured out in order to ascertain if it were possible to continue our journey. The cave in which we had taken refuge was extremely dark, that if we moved a few paces from the entrance, we could not see an inch before us; and we were debating as to the propriety of leaving it before the Indians came back, when we suddenly heard a singular groaning or growling at the further end of the cavern, which instantly fixed all our attention. Wharton and myself listened anxiously, but our daring and inconsiderate young friend Lincoln, together with my huntsman, crept about on their hands and knees, and endeavored to discover, by groping, from whence the sound proceeded. They had not advanced far into the cavern, before we heard them utter an exclamation of surprise; and they returned to us, each carrying in his arms an animal singularly marked, and about the size of a cat, seemingly of great strength and power, and furnished with immense fangs. The eyes were of a green oclor; strong claws were upon their feet, and a blood red tongue hung out of their mouths.—Wharton had scarcely glanced at them, when he exclaimed, in consternation:—'Good heavens! have we come into the den of a ——.' He was interrupted by a fearful cry of dismay from our guides, who came rushing precipitately towards us, calling out—'A tiger, a tiger!' and at the same time, with extraordinary rapidity, they climbed up a cedar tree which stood at the entrance of the cave, and hid themselves among the branches!

After the first sensation of horror and surprise, which rendered me motionless for a moment, had subsided, I grasped my fire-arms. Wharton had already regained his composure and self-possession, and he called to us to assist him instantly in blocking up the mouth of the cave with an immense stone, which, fortunately, lay near it. The sense of approaching danger augmented our strength, for we now distinctly heard the growl of the ferocious animal, and we were lost beyond redemption if it reached the entrance before we could get it closed. Ere this was done, we could distinctly see the tiger bounding towards the spot, and stooping, in order to creep into his den by the narrow opening. At this fearful moment our exertions were successful, and the great stone kept the wild beast at bay. There was a small open space, however, left between the top of the entrance and the stone, thro' which we could see the head of the animal illuminated by its glowing eyes, which it rolled, glaring with fury upon us. Its frightful roaring, too, penetrated the depths of the cavern, and was answered by the hoarse growling of the cubs, which Lincoln and Frank had now tossed from them. Our ferocious enemy attempted first to remove the stone with its powerful claws, and then to push it with its head from its place; and these efforts proving abortive, served only to increase his wrath. He uttered a tremendous, heart-piercing howl, and his flaming eyes darted light into the darkness of our retreat.

'Now is the time to fire at him,' said Wharton with his usual calmness; 'aim at his eyes—the ball will go through his brain, and we shall then have a chance to get rid of him.'

Frank seized his double barrelled gun, and Lincoln his pistols—the former placed the muzzle within a few inches of the tiger, and Lincoln did the same. At Wharton's command they both drew their triggers at the same moment, but no shot followed. The tiger, who seemed aware that the flash indicated an attack upon him, sprang growling from the entrance; but, upon feeling himself unhurt, immediately turned back again, and stationed himself in his former place. The powder in both pieces was wet, they therefore proceeded to draw the useless loading. whilst Wharton and myself hastened to seek our powder-flask. It was so extremely dark, that we were obliged to grope about the cave; and at last, coming in contact with the cubs, we heard a rustling noise, as if they were playing with some metal substance, which we soon discovered was the canister we were looking for. Most unfortunately, however, the animals had pushed off the lid with their claws, and the powder had been strewed over the damp earth, and rendered entirely useless. This horrible discovery excited the greatest consternation.

'All is now over,' said Wharton. 'We have only now to choose whether we shall die of hunger, together with these animals who are shut up along with us, or open the entrance to the blood-thirsty monster without, and to make a quicker end of the matter.'

So saying, he placed himself close beside the stone, which, for a moment, defended us, and looked undauntedly upon the lightning eyes of the tiger. Lincoln raved and swore, and Frank took a piece of strong cord from his pocket, and hastened to the farther end of the cave—I knew not with what design. We soon, however, heard a low, stifled groaning, and the tiger, who had heard it also, became more restless and disturbed than ever! He went backwards and forwards before the entrance of the cave, in the most wild and impetuous manner, then stood still, and stretching out his neck in the direction of the forest, broke forth into a deafening howl. Our two Indian guides took advantage of this opportunity, to discharge several arrows from the tree. He was struck more than once, but the light weapons bounded back harmless from his thick skin. At length, however, one of them struck him near the eye, and the arrow remained sticking in the wound. He now broke anew into the wildest fury, sprang at the tree, and tore it with his claws as if he would have dragged it to the ground. But having at length succeeded in getting rid of the arrow, he became more calm, and laid himself down as before in front of the cave.

Frank now returned from the lower end of the den, and a glance showed us what he had been doing. In each hand, and dangling from the end of a string, were the two cubs. He had strangled them; and before we were aware what he intended, he threw them through the opening to the tiger. No sooner did the animal perceive them than he gazed earnestly upon them, and began to observe them closely, turning them cautiously from side to side. As soon as he became aware that they were dead, he uttered so piercing a howl of sorrow, that we were obliged to put our hands to our ears. When I upbraided my huntsman for the cruel action he had so rashly committed, I perceived by his blunt and abrupt answers that he also had lost all hope of rescue from our impending fate, and that, under these circumstances, the ties between master and servant were dissolved. For my own part, without knowing why, I could not help believing that some unexpected assistance would yet rescue us from so horrible a fate. Alas! I little anticipated the sacrifice that my rescue was to cost.

The thunder had now ceased, and the storm had sunk to a gentle gale—the songs of the birds were again heard in the neighboring forest—and the sun beams sparkled in the drops that hung from the leaves. We saw through the aperture how all nature was reviving after the wild war of elements which had so recently taken place; but the contrast only made our situation the more horrible. We were in a grave from which there was no deliverance, and a monster, worse than the fabled Cerberus, kept watch over us. The tiger had laid himself down beside his whelps. He was a beautiful animal, of great size & strength, and his limbs being stretched out at full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. A double row of great teeth stood far enough apart to show his large red tongue, from which the white foam fell in large drops. All at once, another roar was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant, our Indians uttered a shriek, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears, for another tiger, not quite so large as the former, came rapidly towards the spot where we were.

'This enemy will prove more cruel than the other,' said Wharton, 'for this is the female, and she knows no pity for those who deprive her of her young.'

The howls which the tigress gave, when she had examined the bodies of her cubs, surpassed everything of the horrible that we had yet heard, and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with hers. Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a hoarse growling, and we saw her anxiously stretch out her head, extend her wide nostrils, and look as if she were determined to discover immediately the murderers of her young. Her eyes quickly fell upon us, and she made a spring forward with the intention of penetrating to our place of refuge. Perhaps she might have been enabled, by her immense strength, to push away the stone, had we not, with all our united power, held it against her. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless, she approached the tiger, who lay stretched beside his cubs, and he rose and joined her hollow roarings. They stood together for a few moments, as if in consultation, and then suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howling died away in the distance, and then entirely ceased. We now began to entertain better hopes of our condition, but Wharton shook his head. 'Do not flatter yourselves,' said he, 'with the belief that these animals will let us escape out of their sight, till they have had their revenge. The hours we have to live are numbered!'

Nevertheless, there still appeared a chance of our rescue, for, to our surprise, we saw both of our Indians standing before the entrance, and heard them call to us to seize the only possibility of our yet saving ourselves by instant flight, for that tigers had only gone around the height to seek another inlet to the cave, with which they were no doubt acquainted. In the greatest haste the stone was pushed aside, and we stepped forth from what we had considered a living grave. Wharton was the last who left it; he was unwilling to lose his double-barrelled gun, and stopped to take it up. The rest of us thought only of making our escape. We now heard once more the roar of tigers, though at a distance, and following the example of our guides, we precipitately struck into a side path. From the number of roots and branches of trees with which the storm had strewn our way, and the slipperiness of the road, our flight was slow and difficult. Wharton, though an active seaman, had a heavy step, and great difficulty in keeping pace with us, and we were often obliged to slacken our own on his account.

We had proceeded thus for about a quarter of an hour, when we found that our way led along the edge of a rocky cliff, mith innumerable fissures. We had just entered upon it, when suddenly the Indians uttered one of their piercing shrieks, and me immediately became aware that the tigers were in pursuit of us. Urged by despair, we rushed towards one of the breaks, or gulfs, in our way, over which was thrown a bridge of reeds, that sprang up and down at every step, and could be trod with safety by the light foot of the Indian alone. Deep in the hollow below, rushed an impetuous stream, and a thousand pointed and jaggered rocks threatened destruction on every side. Lincoln, my huntsman, and myself, passed over the chasm in safety, but Wharton was still in the middle of the waving bridge, and endeavoring to steady himself, when both the tigers were seen to issue from the adjoining forest; and the moment they descried us, they bounded towards us with dreadful roarings. Meanwhile, Wharton had nearly gained the side of the gulf, and we were clambering up the rocky cliff, except Lincoln, who remained at the reedy bridge to assist his friend to step upon firm ground. Wharton, though the ferocious animals were close upon him, never lost his courage or presence of mind. As soon as he had gained the edge of the cliff, he knelt down, and with his sword divided the fastenings by which the bridge was attached to the rock. He expected that an effectual barrier would thus be put to the farther progress of our pursuers; but he was mistaken; for he had scarcely accomplished his task, when the tigress, without a moment's pause, rushed towards the chasm, and attempted to bound over it.

It was a fearful sight to see the mighty animal suspended for a moment in the air above the abyss; but the scene passed like a flash of lightning. Her strength was not equal, she fell into the gulf, and before she reached the bottom, she was torn into a thousand pieces by the jaggered points of the rocks. Her fate did not in the least dismay her companion. He followed her with an immense spring, and reached the opposite side, but only with his fore claws; and thus he clung to the edge of the precipice, endeavoring to gain a footing. The Indians again uttered a wild shriek, as if all hope had been lost. But Wharton, who was nearest the edge of the rock, advanced courageously towards the tiger, and struck his sword into the animal's breast. Enraged beyond all measure, the wild beast collected all his strength, and with a violent effort, fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of the cliff, he seized Wharton by the thigh.—That heroic man still preserved his fortitude; he grasped the trunk of a tree with his left hand, to steady and support himself, while with his right he wrenched and violently turned the sword that was still in the breast of the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank and myself, hastened to his assistance; but Lincoln, who was already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near upon the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the butt end, upon the head of the tiger, that the animal, stunned and overpowered, let go his hold, and fell back into the abyss. All would have been well had it ended thus: but the unfortunate Lincoln had not calculated upon the force of his blow; he staggered forward, reeled upon the edge of the precipice—extended his hand to seize upon anything to save himself—but in vain. His foot slipped; for an instant he hovered over the gulf, then was plunged into it, to rise no more.

Elmquist.

JOINING THE CHURCH.

Without the most distant idea or wish to throw ridicule upon the subject of religion, we must tell an anecdote of a young man who was made a subject of the 'revivals' at one of the late camp-meetings so frequent in some parts of the country.

The 'subject' was a young child of Adam, who had 'lived fast' and seen much of the pleasures of this sinful world; revelling in vice to the utmost of his depraved desires, and gratifying his carnal appetites to their full, from the 'flesh-pots of Egypt.' He knew no bounds to his wicked inclinations, when he was suddenly brought seriously to reflect upon his course and the vanities of this fleeting life. He attended a camp-meeting, where he became impressed with a proper and contrite sense of his wretchedness, and forthwith resolved to do better—to give up his evil practices, and no longer to "roll sin under his tongue as a sweet morsel." He therefore offered his name as a communicant, and sought preservation under the sanctified roof of the church. But it seems that he was well known to a sharp old elder of the church, who rather doubted his professions of holiness, and who insisted that his penitence should be tested. Thus matters stood till some weeks elapsed, when the wicked child of sin was informed that the board of trustees had considered well his case, and had resolved to admit *him* as a member of their congregation. But, alas! "let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." The backsliding sinner replied to his informant, "Tell the old *fogies* not to trouble themselves, for they took such a d—d long while to consider, that I concluded to *join a fire company!*"—*Picayune.*

Sweating Blood.—Clairvoyance.—A remarkable case of something is said to have been exhibited, for some time past, in the person of Susan E. Pearson, a young woman living with Mr. Hiram Westfall, in this town. She had been afflicted several times with spasms, in which she suffers great pain, and on two or three occasions sweat blood profusely over the stomach, and from the forehead. This sweating of blood she prophesied beforehand, and on each occasion it took place at the precise time predicted, in the presence of respectable persons, whose testimony we are bound to believe. It is also said she has frequently, when sitting in a closed room, related accurately what some members of the family were doing in other apartments of the house or premises. That she will tell the time of day to a minute, by a time piece in the other room, out of her sight—and that frequently she has been heard reading the Bible correctly and fluently in her dark room. She says she can read and tell the time of day perfectly well in the dark, as it is all plain to her sight. Many of her sayings and doings are strange beyond the common experience of human actions. We give them as we have heard them from respectable witnesses.—*Wabash Courier.*

The Saltpetre Question is at length settled.—The Albany Citizen says that there is a man in that city whose name is Peter Salte. Peter loves rum better than he loves his wife. The poor woman has forever settled the question which has so annoyingly troubled the New Yorkers. She says Peter came home the other night out of all manner of temper, and almost ont of his senses too, and "blew her up sky high" for not cooking the meat he forgot to send home. So the question is set at rest. *Salte Peter* will explode.

A Name.—One of the most singular surnames ever met with is that of a gentleman in Kent. His family name was Bear, and as he had maternal relatives of the name of Savage, his parents gave him the christian (or rather unchristian) name of Savage.—Hence he enjoyed the euphonious appellation of Savage Bear, Esq.

A lucky Tailor.—The Boston Post says, one of the cutters at "Oak Hall," and a poor man, with a large family, received the intelligence by our last steamer Hibernia, of a large amount of money, houses, land, plate, horses, carriages, &c., &c., amounting to from $150,000 to $200,000, being the effects of a rich pawn-broker, deceased, of whom this cutter is sole heir.

"A play upon words," as the boy said when he kicked the dictionary up and down the school room.

ARABIAN HOSPITALITY.

The christian religion enjoins upon its disciples the cultivation and practice of every virtue; and that of hospitality is repeatedly noted in its catalogue. Practically, we imagine, it is often and too generally neglected. Even in the best existing communities of christendom it is seldom so shiningly displayed as it has been among some of our Indian Tribes, and especially as it was anciently, and perhaps is still among the Arabians. In this money-making and money-worshipping age, it is refreshing to read of high examples of generosity, and to lose our doubts whether human nature is capable of great and glorious actions. The following extract is from Sale's Life of Mohammed. He is speaking of the Arabians before the rise of their Prophet:

"Not where the Arabs less propense to liberality—after the coming of Mohammed, than their ancestors had been. I could produce many remarkable instances of this commendable quality among them, but shall content myself with the following: Three men were disputing in the court of the Caaba, which was the most liberal person among the Arabs. One gave the preference to Abdallah, of Jaafar, the uncle of Mohammed; another to Kais Ebn Saad Ebn Obadah; and the third gave it to Arabah, of the tribe of Aws. After much debate, one that was present, to end the dispute, proposed that each of them should go to his friend, ask his assistance, that they might see what every one gave, and form a judgment accordingly. This was agreed to: and Abdallah's friend, going to him, found him with his foot in the stirrup, just mounting his camel for a journey, and thus accosted him: Son of the uncle of the apostle of God, I am travelling, and in necessity. Upon which Abdallah alighted, and bid him take the camel and all that was upon her; but desired him not to part with a sword, which happened to be fixed to the saddle, because it had belonged to Ali, the son of Abutabeb. So he took the camel, and found on her some vests of silk, and 4000 pieces of gold; but the thing of greatest value was the sword. The second went to Kais Ebn Saad, whose servant told him that his master was asleep; and desired to know his business. The friend answered that he came to ask Kains' assistance, being in want on the road. Whereupon the servant said, that he had rather supply his necessity than wake his master; and gave him a purse of 7000 pieces of gold, assuring him that it was all the money then in the house. He also directed him to go to those who had the charge of the camels, with a certain token, and take a camel and a slave; and return home with them. When Kais awoke, and his servant informed him of what he had done, he gave him his freedom, and asked him why he had not called him; for, said he, I would have given him more. The third man went to Arabah, and met him coming out of his house, in order to go to prayers, and leaning on two slaves, because his eye-sight failed him. The friend no sooner made known his case, than Arabah let go the slaves, and, clapping his hands together, loudly lamented his misfortune, in having no money, but desired him to take the two slaves; which the man refused to do, till Arabah protested that, if he would not accept them, he gave them their liberty; and leaving the slaves, groped his way along by the wall. On the return of the adventurers, judgment was unanimously, and with great justness, given by all who were present, that Arabah was the most generous of the three."

A Kissing Holiday.—The English correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser gives the following description of one of the Easter Holidays, which he passed at a small town in the heart of Staffordshire.

"On descending to the little parlor of the inn, on Monday morning, I perceived that all the household were in their gayest attire, and that no one entertained any serious notions of work or business. I had despatched my solitary breakfast of ham and eggs, and other country dainties, and was looking out with mixed feelings of delight and envy upon the prospect before me when the door of my room was suddenly flung open, and six rosy-cheeked ringletted young women entered, tittering very much; and looking very foolish at each other, and then at me.

"I am not vain—but to give the devil his due I am a rather handsome fellow—my mother has told me so a thousand times; so upon the whole I was rather gratified with this piece of admiring attention. But to be left alone in a little parlor, with half a dozen girls, requires some nerve, and I confess I began to feel rather quaintish. I am rather bashful besides—very bashful—and therefore had a moral repugnance to being thus exhibited gratis, and so to put an end to this scene, I said, in as careless a tone as I could command, "What's the matter, Mary!"

"Well sir," she answered, "I see you don't understand our ways; but you must sit in this chair, if you please." And she indicated a chair which I had not perceived, in the back staves of which were entwined laurel, ivy and flowers.

"Anxious to conciliate them, I complied with her request, resigning myself to my fate with desperate fortitude. Scarcely had I taken my seat when they held me up in the chair, as high as they could, three or four times, laughing most outrageously at my look of bewildered horror. I gave myself up for lost; an unfortunate young man who had strayed into a rustic wilderness, far from his home and his friends, entrapped and forcibly carried away by six violently pretty girls. But if I was horror struck at this proceeding, judge what was my consternation when the leader of the assailants, that very Mary who had brought my breakfast half an hour before, and leered upon me only as a charmingly wicked young woman can leer, seized me round the neck, and impressed on my half parted lips a ferocious kiss. This was the climax. I defied destiny from that instant and resolved to meet my fate like a martyr. "La, sir," said Mary "you are quite alarmed; I must have another just to bring you to your senses." And she had another, and it did bring me to my senses. How soon one gets used to kissing! All my terror had vanished at the salute of the third damsel, and I repaid the lip service of the sixth with interest.

I got so fond of the sport that I even wanted to repeat the performance, and would not have cared to employ the whole day in such pastime.

"Now, sir," said Mary, "you must know that this is our 'heaving-day;' to-day the young girls heaves the young men, whoever they can catch, gentle or simple; and to-morrow the young men heaves we, if they can catch us, and them as don't get a kiss, man or woman, pays a forfeit." I was also informed that it was customary to give some trifling gratuity, to the ladies as a keepsake; a practice to which I conformed, by giving them a trifle of money, which they did not keep long, and they left me well pleased with the success of their exploit, while I was no less so.

"I rode on the mail coach to within about two miles of my friend's house, and walked the remaining distence. My road laid through narrow lanes and across fields, until I came upon a small village. Hitherto I had not met a soul but was walking merrily on, whistling or singing, in love with all the world, not omitting the most important item in the aggregate—myself. But as I entered the straggling village, I could perceive gowns and many colored caps, flitting backwards and forward, and had an intuitive consciousness of women, resolved on heaving achievements, lying in ambush, behind impervious hedges, which filled me with trepidation. I proceeded, however, calling up a look of magnificent stand-off-or-I'll-bite-you expression; thinking in the innocence of my head, to check too familiar advances by an assumed *hauteur*.

"I was miserably deceived, for a strong built young lady, in a state of most barberous health, came forward to meet me with an awful carelessness of manner, evidently wishing to persuade me that I was unnoticed & that she was only going to the spring for a pail of water; but when she arrived within grappling distance, she flung her pail away, clasped me rudely round the waist, and before I could say "alas," she lifted me from my feet and kissed me with violence. She offered no apology for thus assaulting me on the Queen's high way, but laughed in my face immoderately; and called out, "Sukey, I've got him!" Oh dear! Oh dear! scarcely had she spoken, before Sukey, and Bet, and Polly and a dozen others, sprang into being from invisible places, and I was surrounded by a laughing, shouting group of unfeeling robustious females.

I expostulated & entreated in vain; I was pulled about, lifted up, and kissed without mercy, till making a desperate rally, I burst from their embraces and fled along the land at the top of my speed, followed by derisive cheers from my baffled persecutors, and shouts of laughter from their husbands, fathers and brothers, who had left the Red Lion to see the sport."

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, October 31, 1845.

NEW HANOVER SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Superior Court is now in session, his honor Judge Caldwell presiding. We believe there is only one capital case on the State docket. A woman by the name of Lucinda Burnett, whose committal we noticed some weeks ago, will be arraigned to-day for the murder of Serena Trader.

This is the first time Judge Caldwell has travelled our circuit, and we are much gratified to hear the encomiums which the members of the bar pronounce upon the dignity with which he presides, and upon the untiring industry which he exhibits in the dispatch of business.

New Pilot Boat.—We saw in the river, the other day, a beautiful new deck Pilot Boat, purchased at Norfolk by a company of New Inlet Pilots. She is a beautiful model, and will add much to the facilities which our gallant Bar Pilots already possess, of boarding vessels at sea. There are now three sea boats owned by the Bar Pilots. The name of this new craft is the "John C. Calhoun." May she prove as bold and fearless in ploughing the stormy ocean wave, as her great namesake has ever been, in breasting the turbulent surges of political strife, and may her gallant crew be as successful in the discharge of their perilous and important duties as their merits deserve.

The Fayetteville Observer picks up a little paragraph of ours about money brokers. We said that the present were bad times for this class of people, and spoke of the healthy state of the currency, observing that this happy state of things existed without the existence of a Bank of the U. States. We made this observation, because our federal opponents *were wont in times that* ARE PAST, to argue that the currency could not be regulated without the assistance of a Bank. We say, in times that are past, for recently, we believe, even with the most whole hog Feds, a Bank of the United States has become literally an obsolete idea. Indeed, we have not heard it spoken of in their papers for almost an age. The Observer says the Bank suspended more than eight years ago. Granted. But did it not take some time to cure the effect, even after the cause had ceased to operate. A malady may be removed from the human system, but still it may take a long period before that system can recover its accustomed vigor. That the tariff of '42, as the Observer alleges, has produced the happy state of things of which we spoke, we do not believe. The same amount of revenues could have been collected from the customs, had the tariff act been constructed on a revenue basis. This fact, we feel confident the next Congress will satisfactorily demonstrate.

The Washington Union says that, it is now reported and believed, that Mr. Calhoun will return to the Senate of the United States, at the next session of Congress. We hope he may. His powerful mind and sound judgment will be much needed in the councils of the nation, and especially would he be of vast service to his country at the next session of Congress, on account of the adjustment of the tariff on a "revenue standard."

Florida.—We are somewhat inclined to believe, after all, that Brockenbrough, the democratic candidate for Representative in Congress, from the new State of Florida, hes been beaten by Cabell, (fed.,) by a small majority. At all events, the federal papers are crowing over his defeat. We shall, however, shortly see.

The editor of the Fayetteville Observer had presented to him a few days since, "two stalks of sugar cane, which had matured 14 joints, measuring 6 feet 7 inches in length, and 6¼ inches in circumference." What a sweet tooth the Observer must have, after sucking the stalk dry!

Messrs. Calhoun and Elmore have been selected by the Governor of South Carolina as her delegates to the Memphis convention.

☞It is stated, as a rumor only, however, as yet, that Mr. Buchanan will be appointed Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, in place of Judge Baldwin, dec'd, and that Mr. Walker or Mr. Mason will succeed him in the State department.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Hibernia, at Boston, we have seven days later news from Europe.

Her passage was made in 15 days. She brought out 100 passengers. The market remains firm for corn. Large shipments of flour and bread stuffs were arriving from this country. Rice is not so much in demand. Sugar has fallen off a shade.

The railway speculation has advanced the interest on money. The Cotton market still continued inactive. There is rather a downward tendency on most descriptions.

In other respects, the news is not of much interest.

Upon the receipt of the news by the Great Britain, flour went up in New York to $5 75, being an advance on former rates, of about $1 per barrel, but on the arrival of the Hibernia, the price fell to $5 37. We see it stated that the Baltimore provision market has been very fluctuating, owing to the news by the two steamers—first up and then down.

"We perceive that there is a rumor afloat in some of our exchanges, to the effect that Judge Saunders has been appointed Minister to Spain, vice Washington Irving. We do not know upon what it is based. We have seen nothing of it in the Washing papers."

Wilmington Journal.

"It is not, perhaps, to be supposed that the Washington papers would *at this time* contain any such announcement, inasmuch as it is usually preceded by the nomination to the Senate; but we have no doubt, from information we have received, that the Mission to Spain has been tendered by the President to Judge Saunders. This honor, thus offered to one among our first statesmen and worthiest men, will, we are sure, be highly gratifying to the people of North Carolina; and should Gen. Saunders accept the appointment, we predict for him a career most creditable to himself and useful to the country. We shall make no eulogy upon his distinguished services and character. He has been a public man for more than a quarter of a century, and his highest measure of praise is in the hearts of those whom, during that long period, he has served so faithfully and well."

Raleigh Standard.

We, perhaps, living away down here in the lowlands, may not understand how matters of State policy are "fixed" at Washington, as well as our brother of the metropolis. But still, we would say that, if our memory serves us aright, we have seen several appointments by the President, similar to the one spoken of in our paragraph, without any nomination by the Senate. Instance, Mr. McLane, our Minister to the Court of St. James. The Washington papers spoke of this. We concur with the Standard in the just and merited compliment which he pays to Judge Saunders, and we are pleased to learn from that paper, that the appointment has been tendered to him.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on its capital stock, payable on Monday next, 3d November.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

From Texas.

The schooner Lone Starr, arrived on Sunday with news from Galveston of the 12th inst.

The President has designated Gen. A. H. Darnell, as special messenger, to carry the State Constitution to Washington City.

The Register says—A company of United States troops will shortly be stationed at Austin. The proper officers have already arrived there. The troops will occupy the arsenal buildings as barracks.

There have been several arrivals at Galveston from Corpus Christi. About 4000 men in camp, all in good health. Mexican traders continue to come in. They state that there are but few Mexican troops upon the Roi Grande, and no indications of a desire to march for Texas.

It does not appear that Gen. Taylor designs removing the main body of the army from Corpus Christi, though some detachments will be sent to other points on the frointier.

The vote on the Constitution was to be taken on the 13th. But little interest was felt, as it was evident that instrument would be almost unanimously adopted.

The Galveston News of the 11th inst. states that the Cotton crop of Texas will prove to be quite as good as it was last year, perhaps better; at least, the total of export will probably exceed what it ever was before. In some parts the drought has cut short the crop, but only to a limited extent. On the other hand many new plantations have been opened, and old ones considerably enlarged.

The News understands that the ordnance recently received by the brig Galveston, is designed for the permanent fortification of Galveston Harbor. It consists of 18 eighteen pounders, with truck and coast carriages and the necessary ordnance stores.—*Bulletin.*

The U. S. steamer Col. Harney, Whittle, Lieut. Commander, from Norfolk, 3d Sept., via Charleston, St. Augustine and Mobile, arrived here yesterday. She was bound to Aransas with despatches for Gen. Taylor, and came to anchor on the 17th inst. off the N. E. Pass, the wind blowing a gale from the S. E. when it was discovered the vessel was leaking. The engineers reported that she could be repaired without much detention, this being done she proceeded down the Pass on the 10th inst., when she was discovered to be leaking so badly, that it was found necessary to put into this port for repairs. She is at anchor off the Point.—*Bee.*

AUGUSTA, Oct. 24.

Distressing Rail Road Accident.—We are pained to learn that a most distressing accident occurred on Tuesday night, above Marietta, on the State road, by which C. F. M. Garnet, the state engineer, had one of his thighs broken in two places, his assistant, Mr. Stockton, had both legs broken and horribly mangled, and the conductor, whose name we did not learn, had one leg entirely cut off. This is the account we have had of this dreadful affair, and it has reached us so direct, that we fear it is not exaggerated.

The accident occurred, we learn, in this way. The engine left the depot with a load load of iron to be transported to the point at which they were laying down the rail, leaving a car laden with iron at the point from which they started, the wheels of which during their absence became *unscotched*, and it being down grade, the cart moved off a considerable distance *up* the road. The engine having deposited the iron, was returning in the night, pushing the cars (upon which were Messrs. Garnett, Stockton and the conductor,) ahead, and as the engineer was unconscious of danger, ran into the car which had escaped from the depot.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE TARIFF.

An able writer in the *Union*, in a series of essays, has shown the iniquitous operation of the tariff in all its bearing. His last communication, however, is particularly forcible, and contains facts which we have often dwelt upon, but cannot too frequently be laid before the people. These demonstrate that the present tariff discriminates in favor of the manufacturer against the producer of the raw material, and also in favor of the rich against the middling classes and poor—that it taxes labor and exempts capital, and thus tends to build up an aristocracy founded upon money and chartered privileges.

We shall condense into as brief a compass as possible, the array of cases by which these positions are sustained.

1. The present tariff discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, against the producer of the raw material, who is the agriculturist.

In the first place, it admits, duty free, or with very light duties, a large class of articles used in manufactures, while it imposes very heavy duties on all articles consumed by the agriculturist, which come in competition with the articles produced by the manufacturer.

It admits all berries, nuts, and vegetables; and, in dying, all dye-woods in the stick, barilla, Brazil wood, kelp, lac dye, madder, madder-root, crude saltpetre, shellac, sumac, tumeric, and numerous other articles entering into manufactures, duty free. Indigo pays a specific duty of five cents per pound, which is equal only to an ad valorem duty of six per cent. And bleaching powder pays a duty of one cent per pound.

The articles above enumerated, and many others, are admitted without any or with very slight duties, in order to benefit or "protect" the manufacturer. While the agriculturists, and others who purchase them, are taxed on all articles of manufacture coming in competition with domestic articles of the same kind, from 30 to 300 per cent.

To benefit the manufacturer, the low-priced wool—the only wool which comes in competition with that raised by the American woolgrower—is admitted at five per cent ad valorem. While the farmer who raises wool, has to pay for the cloth into which it is manufactured, 40 per cent.

To benefit the manufacturer, flax is admitted at a specific duty of $20 per ton, which is equal to 8 per cent ad valorem; while the consumer is taxed 25 per cent on all articles into which it is manufactured.

Raw hides, which come in competition with the farmer, are admitted at the trifling duty of 5 per cent ad valorem; while the sole leather, into which they are manufactured, pays a specific duty of 6 cents per pound—equal to an ad valorem duty, according to the Treasury returns, of 53 per cent.

Bristles pay a specific duty of 1 per cent, equal to 3 per cent ad valorem; while the brushes, into which they are manufactured, pay 30 per cent.

Linseed pays a duty of only 5 per cent; while linseed oil, into which it is manufactured, pays 25 cents per gallon—equal to 43 per cent ad valorem.

Rags pay a specific duty of 1-4 of a cent per pound—equal to 6 per cent ad valorem; while the paper into which they are manufactured, pays from 3 cents to 17 cents specific—equal to an ad valorem duty ranging from 16 to 97 per cent.

2. The present tariff discriminates in favor of the rich consumer, against the poor consumer—in other words, it imposes the lightest duty on the articles consumed by the rich, and the heaviest duty upon those consumed by the poor; thus exempting capital, and taxing labor.

A few examples must suffice. It taxes the rich man but 31 to 34 per cent on his fine Wilton carpet, while it makes the man in middle life pay from 46 to 99 per cent on his common ingrain carpet.

It taxes the rich woman but 30 per cent on her fine French muslin dress, while it taxes the poor woman as high as 160 for her cheap calico.

It taxes the rich man only 14 cents per yard on his fine flannel, which costs in England 31 cents, which is equal to a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem; while it taxes the poor man 14 cents per yard on his coarse flannel, which cost in England only 14 cents, being equal to an ad valorem duty of 100 per cent.

It taxes the rich silk dress worn by the lady of fashion, but 22 per cent; while it taxes the poor woman for her silk dress, made of the poorest and cheapest material, 42 per cent.

It taxes the sad-iron of the poor washerwoman from 80 to 150 per cent; the hatters and tailors irons from 80 to 150 per cent; the blacksmith, for his anvil and hammer, from 36 to 65 per cent; and the farmer, for his axes, hoes, shovels, spades and chains, from 30 to 175 per cent; while it taxes the gold watch of the dandy but 7½ per cent; diamonds, gems and cameos, 7½ per cent; and jewelry, generally, but 20 per cent.

On foolscap writing paper, used by all classes of people, it imposes a duty equal to 97 per cent; but gilt paper pays only 25 per cent, billet-donx paper 30 per cent; and French envelopes, "plain, ornamented, and colored," 30 per cent.

It compels the planter and farmer to pay from 30 to 150 per cent on the iron and iron implements which they use; from 65 to 190 per cent on the sugar they consume; 35 to 170 on the molasses, and 106 to 170 on the salt they have to purchase.

But it is unnecessary to multiply instances of this enormous extortion upon the producing and consuming classes, for the benefit of the manufacturers, through the instrumentality of the present tariff. And what is the effect of this infamous system—infamous, with its piratical devices of the minimum and specific duties? It is to transfer money from the pockets of the consuming classes to the pockets of the manufacturers. Its tendency is to impoverish the many, and to enrich the few. Its direct effect is to create immense fortunes for the recipients of its bounties; while it abstracts the substance from, and degrades the masses of the people. It establishes an aristocracy of wealth. Money brings with it political as well as moral power. The rich employers control their dependants; they dictate their votes at the ballot-box; they control their bread, and thus coerce their subservience; they weave about them the web of inexorable necessity, which makes them victims of a worse system of slavery than the inherited servitude of the African.

Wisconsin Election—Democracy Triumphant.—The election just over in Wisconsin for a delegate in Congress, has resulted in the election of the democratic candidate, Mr. Martin, over Collins, federalist, by a large majority. Thus is the echo of victory from Maine sent back from the Far West, in a most glorious strain. Roll on *that* ball!

[*New Alabny (Ia.) Democrat, Oct.* 16.

The Southern Citizen, a sprightly little Whig paper at Asheborough, in Randolph, has been discontinued. Cause—supposed to be a want of three dollar bills.—[Ral. Standard.

We can we must conquer." Milton Cronhicle.

Faith, you're a long time about it.

[Ral. Standard.

The great numerical superiority of the democratic party in the House of Representatives, connected with its intellectual ascendency in that branch of Congress, impresses the conviction that while in opposition there will be able to accomplish but little in the fixed purpose of prostrating the administration—or frustrating measures which were, as is well known to the country, distinctly indicated in the presidential triumph of Mr. Polk; and which have, so far as that event could evince it, received the approbation of the nation.

We can but repeat our congratulations, under the reflection that, fortified by a swelling majority in the national legislature, and sustained as the administration is destined to be, by so much of the brilliant talent and sterling patriotism of the land, the opposition must be greatly put to it, to achieve any serious mischief, or accomplish much even in the way of party embarrassment. These anticipations are indulged, with especial reference to the certain exigencies of the opposition in the House of Representatives.

The Senate, it is presumed, will rather be the selected arena for the opposition attack and assault. To that conspicuous point—and, in this connexion, to that memorable theatre—the whigs are rallying. They are making their strongest entrenchments in that body. The Senate chamber will be the great arena of contest, and there the whigs will send their best gladiators. This is to be their great point of attack upon the measures of the administration. The whigs have some strong men. Undoubtedly, it would be uncandid not to make the admission, that in the Senate, particularly, the opposition will embrace in its ranks some of their strongest men. Several of this description, whom there will be little difficulty in identifying, have long since been invested with a notorious distinction—as much, or more, for their political errors, as for great mental endowments. With such instruments, then, for hostile annoyance, it may be expected that in the Senate the alarum will be rung, and that there the panic tones of the tocsin will be heard. In the Senate the 'party words' will be pronounced, and there their current value will be stamped and authenticated. In the Senate the party cues will be given, and from thence the political text elsewhere to be discoursed upon will issue.

But, notwithstanding the fact that the democratic party has sustained a significant loss in that body to which we are alluding, by the retirement of several eminent statesmen to other public stations, or to private life—notwithstanding we have recently lost Messrs. Buchanan, and Walker, and Woodbury (a whole host in themselves,) yet in the Senate, too, we are strong in talents, and stronger yet in the great measures now upon the eve of their introduction. If, indeed, the hope we are indulging shall be realized, some of the seats in that body, recently left by distinguished occupants, will again be filled by statesmen of great reputation and abilities. There are now in that body some of our strongest champions—men of mind and men of worth—orators and statesmen, who are distinguished in our public councils, who have shivered many a lance with the opposition, and are able to meet and to overcome the stoutest knights of the whig party.

But suppose even that the boasts of the whigs have some force in them—suppose their champions in the Senate are as redoubtable as they assume them to be—what lesson would there be taught us, and what line of policy would there be marked out for our observance?

Should not—*will* not the democratic party employ all the means which a unity of purpose, a sympathy of design, can and will supply, to counterbalance the assumed advantage of the other side? What will not a fraternal cohesion, and the spirit of general concord, effect for the good of the republic, identified with the success of democratic principles?—It will—it *must* accomplish all that is desirable—all for which that party has striven since its earliest struggles. What ray of hope can the opponents of the administration, and the cause it represents, entertain? Are they indulging idle hopes for our imaginary divisions? In this they will be grossly deceived. Our union is our strength. It was proved to be so in the late campaign. It will be found so in the Senate. It should be a common purpose, pervading the hearts of all—the rank and file—the great men and the small men—to tie more closely the ligaments which bind us together—bonds which have hitherto secured success, and which alone can guaranty it for the future. It will require this exalted and disinterested spirit in meeting assaults and avoiding difficulties, which no party and no administration need hope to escape.

Washington Union.

From the Independence (Mo.) Expositor, Sept. 20.

MORE FROM OREGON.

From a letter of the Marshal and High Sheriff of Oregon—who has been there fifteen years, received a few days since, dated 12th of April, written to his brother in this county, we make a few extracts:

"Last year I raised 1500 bushels of wheat; this year, I think I will have 3000. I have a large farm lying 8 miles from ship navigation, worth as much as half the county you live in. I have a large building in Oregon city, that has cost me about $7,000. Oregon city lies on the east side of the Wallamette Falls, Multanomah on the west side; and Tinton, 20 miles below, at the head of ship navigation. I have 70 head of cattle, 15 head of horses, 200 hogs, 2 dogs, 1 cat, 3 children, and the old woman, with chickens innumerable.

"With regard to the honor heaped upon me in this country, I am High Sheriff and Territorial Marshal of Oregon. I have been going around the circuit, together with the court officers, and have to start to the mouth of the river in the morning, to the county of Clatsop. We have five counties in the Territory, viz: Clacmas, Yanhills, Champoick, Twality, and Clatsop. As for our connexion with the United States, we are almost independent of Uncle Sam. For some time past, I have been employed in taking the census—the number of souls is 4,000.

"Now, as respects Oregon, I have explored the whole country, and I think it the finest upon earth. The soil is very good; the timber so tall, that I have seen 18 rails cuts, 11 feet long, got out of a tree 20 inches through at the butt. The climate is fine too; I have not seen any ice this winter, but we have had five months rain without intermission; still our stock keeps fat without feeding them any. The grass here looks like your clover fields in June. Come to Oregon, and make your children rich, and live happy yourself. Should you move to the country, bring two or three hundred young heifers, as they are the best property in this country. There is not half the trouble and danger in coming here that you think. If you start, half the trouble is over."

A New Feature in Cattle Shows.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington, Vt., Mr. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and half years old, born at a birth! The Committee on *Household Manufactures* awarded him $14, which was voluntarily contributed by the old bachelors present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

Correspondence of the Journal, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30th.

Mr. Calhoun, towards the close of the late administration, despatched an agent to the island of St. Domingo,—for what particular purpose, it was not known. He was paid out of the secret service fund. This agent, Mr. Hogan, has returned, and made a voluminous, and, I understand, an interesting report, which will, probably, at some time, see the light. It is conjectured that it relates chiefly to the condition of the Spanish portion of the island, and the situation and prospects of the Dominicans; their war with the Haytiens; the policy of the English and French governments in regard to them and to the slave-holding portion of the West India islands generally, &c. It has been supposed that the British government, and perhaps the government of France also, will take such a course as will aid the entire abolition of slavery in this island, and indeed, in all the Spanish and French islands. The subject is one of some interest to the slaveholding portion of the United States.

The situation of Cuba is critical, and is regarded with deep interest. Should it pass from the possession of Spain, it will also become a government of free blacks, under the protection of Great Britain. It was long ago intimated by our government to that of Great Britian, that this would not be tolerated by the United States.

The Spanish inhabitants of Cuba are ready and desirous of placing themselves under the protection of the United States, and in fact, of forming a part of their political system, in case they should cease to be subject to Old Spain.

There has been a conjecture that France had some views upon Cuba and St. Domingo, and even Yucatan. It has been whispered that a project is, or was, on foot to unite the Dominicans, the French West Indies, and the people of Yucatan, under one government, with a Prince of the Bourbon house for its King. The new government, under the patronage of France, would then proceed to annex to itself Hayti and Cuba, forming a powerful and successful empire for the benefit of "young France."

The objection to this project is, that since the demonstrations of France on the African coast have excited so much jealousy on the part of Great Britain, it is not probable that Great Britain would allow her this new acquisition without a struggle. Nor am I quite sure that our young "democracy" would approve of it, for they want Cuba themselves.

From the Washington Union.

BRITISH POWER ON THE LA PLATA.

The authentic account of the events which have transpired in the region of the La Plata, (the conclusion of which we publish to-day,) only confirms us in the sentiments and the convictions which we have already expressed on this subject. It now clearly appears that the seizure of the fleet of the Argentine republic, while engaged in the lawful prosecution of a war declared against her by the Montevidean government, is the act of England.—We thought so from the first. The whole deed bore on its face the broad British mark. The agency of France in the matter has been altogether secondary. With far more plausible warrant for interference than England pretends to, France hesitated long, and at last interfered with manifest reluctance. France had, indeed, as our informant plainly states, shrunk back, not only from armed intervention, but from any violation of the blockade also, when Mr. Ousely arrived with his new instructions from the British government, and changed at once the whole aspect of affairs.

On one point, stated as matter of opinion rather than of fact, we suppose our informant to be in error. He states that Great Britain was the guarantor of the treaty, in which both Brazil and the Argentine republic stipulated to preserve the independence of Uruguay.—This, as presented, do not bear. The official note of Mr. Ousely, does not claim any such character of guarantor for his government. That note was the official vindication of the course he was instructed to pursue. To make out this vindication before the world, it was, above all else, important for the British government to plead its right as guarantor.—Without such right, that government stood in the attitude of flagrant and ruthless oppression of a weak power, in defiance of all the laws of nations. No such right of guarantee was pleaded. And on the official presentment of the British government in the matter—so far as such presentment has yet been made—that government now stands in that very attitude of flagrant and violent oppression.

But, admitting for a moment, (what we believe not to be the fact,) that England was the guarantor of a treaty between Uruguay and the Argentine republic. The present war between these powers is plainly not within the purview of the treaty stipulations; for this war is declared by Uruguay against the Argentine government. Such a declaration of war, on the part of the guarantied power, most manifestly, by all the laws of nations, revoked and annulled the treaty. The right of English interference under it then vanished at once.—England had no longer a shadow of right in the case, save only the right of the strong hand. She could lay the Argentine squadron under the guns of the Firebrand—and she did so, in true British fashion. The British journals which shall detail these proceedings, will probably contain in the next column a violent attack on the aggressive spirit of our government, in yielding to the solicitations of Texas to come into out Union.

Be it observed, moreover, that there is no longer a doubt that this illegal and unwarranted intervention by force on the part of England, has prolonged a disastrous and bloody war. The British government, just as the war is closing, comes forward, sword in hand, to proclaim that it must cease, and straightway prevents its cessation. With the words of peace on its lips, British policy unfurls the bloody flag anew.

The concluding paragraphs of the account which we publish, present a strong, simple, naked statement, by an unwilling witness, of this high-handed act of aggression. It is but the beginning, as we firmly believe, of a course of British policy towards the free nations of this continent, which we must make up our mind to submit to, with all its humiliating incidents, and in all its disastrous effects, or else to encounter and oppose. England is long experienced in this mode of intervention. She has tried it in Asia, to good purpose, and with great result. She has not entered upon it on this continent, without knowing well to what it leads. Let the U. States stand by as unconcerned spectators, and in ten years British counsels and British power will sway the destiny of central South America. It is for the people of this country to seize and strangle this peril, while it is yet in its infancy. In a short time it will grow to a gigantic and fearful maturity.

A new counterfeit $50 note on the Phœnix Bank, of New York, has made its appearance in that city. It is said to be admirably executed.

Governor Yell, of Arkansas, declines a poll for re-election to Congress.

Conviction of Hunter Hill.—On Monday the case was submitted to the jury, who, after a retirement of just one hour, returned into Court with a verdict of *Guilty of Murder in the first degree.* The Judge, then, after a short but very impressive address to the prisoner, pronounced the awful sentence of Death! to be carried into execution (by hanging) on Friday, the 2d of January next. The prisoner appeared to be much affected; he spoke a few words previous to being led out saying he hoped God would forgive him, and that the people would forgive him; and that he had no thought of killing Major Smith when he asked him to walk with him.

The prisoner's Counsel moved for a new trial; but the Judge overruled the motion. Several bills of exceptions were signed and sealed by the Court during the trial, and we learn that a petition will probably be sent up to the General Court, which meets at Richmond in December, for a writ of error to bring the case before that tribunal. Should this be granted, and the verdict of the jury set aside, the punishment for murder in the second degree is confinement in the Penitentiary, the longest term of which is eighteen years.

Norfolk Herald, 22d inst.

MEMPHIS.

The Cheraw Farmers' Gazette furnishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Memphis, containing some account of that city, which may be interesting to those who expect in a few days to become its guests. We therefore give it a place in our columns:

"The city of Memphis is situated on what is termed the 4th Chickasaw Bluff, upon the east bank of the Mississippi river, in lat 35 deg. 11m. in the south-western extremity of the State of Tennessee, at the distance of 600 miles below Louisville, and about 800 above New Orleans. This city has many decided advantages. The location is very fine indeed, it being upon the highest ridge of land, and from 100 to 150 feet above high water mark, commanding an extensive view of the river, above and below, its appearance from which, at a distance, is very imposing. The climate is often eulogized as being preferable to any other in the United States, neither extremes being intense. It was first settled in 1820, but increased in population slowly, until the year 1840–41, since which time it has more than doubled its population, and its increase still goes on. It has already obtained much importance from its position, population and business. The spirit of improvement is evidently here. At first glance, it is readily perceived that the city is of recent growth. The present population does not vary much from 7000. Memphis contains the following public buildings, viz: five churches, one Catholic, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, a market; four hotels, (three large and new)—the Gayoso house is considered the finest building in the place; one bank and two branch banks—the Farmers & Merchants Bank is a beautiful structure, and possesses a capital of $600,000. There is also a hospital, and a United States arsenal, and one insurance company. This place has been talked of in reference to its eligibleness as a point for shipbuilding, the country around producing a great abundance of the oak suitable for that purpose. The soil in the vicinity, and for miles beyond, is undouptedly equal to any in the State, if not superior, especially for the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. But little tobacco, however, is cultivated at present. Cotton is the staple production of the country, and from this point 80,000 to 120,000 bales are shipped to N. Orleans, nearly equal to one-ninth of the whole amount shipped from that city. Real estate is considered low here, in proportion to the rent paid for buildings, good stores renting from $500 to $1000 per annum. It seems almost impossible to build fast enough to supply the demand. A rail road is contemplated from this city to Brandonge, a distance of 50 miles, upon which 432,000 have already been expended. There is also a branch of this road from Moscow to Summerville, which is graded. The revenue of the city is estimated at $30,000 per annum, which is about equal to the expenditures.

"To the foregoing, I will add that the revenue is now about $260,000, the population 10,000, and that two other churches are about being erected. The city has improved rapidly since 1841, and is still improving. The buildings which have been erected this summer are far superior to any ever built before, and not inferior to any in our first cities. A rail road is in contemplation to Georgia, and with Alabama; and a national turnpike through Arkansas to Texas perhaps. The navy yard is about to commence its operatins.

"Memphis is self-independent, and has no fictitious capital. It possesses all the essential elements necessary to give it a commercial notoriety. It is situated in one of the best spots for trade and traffic on the Mississippi river, none being equal to it above, for a thousand miles, and none below it to New Orleans. Indeed its position is unequalled and unsurpassed by any on the Mississippi, after St. Louis and New Orleans. In point of health, too it is superior to most places on the river. It was once considered sickly, but for a few years past it has proved to be healthy, and this summer particularly."

Let go my Hair.—An old pastor once stated, that in the whole course of 50 years preaching, he never laughed but three times in the pulpit, during the exercises of the Sabbath. On one of these occasions, the following occurence took place:

The pews of the church were those old fashioned square ones, so that the people in different pews often sat back to back, only separated by a low railing for a division.

Now it fell out one Sabbath that two good old deacons, in two contiguous pews, had fallen into profound meditations, and closing their twice two eyes, had thrown their heads back until their two occupants, with their long queues dangling therefrom had met together, & were quietly reposing for the benefit of the aforesaid internal meditations. There were some wicked people present, who scandalously insinuated that the two deacons were asleep, but I looked upon it as mere persecution for righteousness' sake. However, there was an awful depraved young man in the third pew, that cornered upon the two, where the deacons were meditating, and what does this sacrilegious sinner do? Why he takes the dangling queues aforesaid, and softly ties them closely and firmly together. And then, as if that were not enough to send him to perdition, he takes a pin, and cruelly sticks it into one of the deacons.

Well the deacon jumped, of course, like a stuck pig, and the jump gave a severe twitch upon the queues of both heads.

"*Let go my hair!*" cried deacon number one.

"*Let go my hair!*" cried deacon number two.

'Twas now twitch and twitch! hit and hit—but the conclusion must be left to the reader's imagination.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation, ordering the election of a member of Congress for the 3d District, to fill the vacancy of the Hon. Washington Poe, resigned, on the 1st Monday in January next.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday, the 27th inst., Doct. Robert D. Dickson, to Miss Mary, daughter of Neill McLaurin, Esq.

In Onslow county, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, Edward W. Sanders, Esq., to Miss Alice Ann, daughter of the late Benjamin Ward, Esq.

In Columbus county, recently, Tilty Carman, Esq., to Miss —— Ellis.

In Wake county, on the 16th inst., Rufus W. Edmonds, Esq., of Stantonsburg, Edgecombe co., to Miss Caroline Wilder, daughter of Col. Hillory Wilder.

In Greensboro', Dr. David P. Weit, to Mrs. Susan Humphreys.

On the 24th of Sept., German Bernard, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Pitt county, to Miss Juliet, daughter of W. Gilliam, Esq., of Surry county, formerly of Columbia, S C.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Alice, aged 8 months, infant daughter of Lieut. Wm. Henry Wright, U. S. Engineer Corps.

In Bladen county, on the 11th inst., Mary Eliott, aged 5 years, daughter of Henry B. Jones. In same county, on the 5th, Robert Wooten, in the 18th year of his age.

In Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., Major Henry McLean, a native of New York, but for many years a resident of Fayetteville. At the time of his death he was Teller of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.

In Fayetteville, on the 13th inst., Mrs. E. Steely, aged 79.

Near Fayetteville, on the 20th inst., Mr. John Carney, formerly a printer, and at one time one of the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer. He was a native of Nowbern, and in early life served his country as a Lieutenant in the army on the Canaday frontier, during the war of 1812.

In Sampson county, on the 20th inst., Elizabeth Penelope, aged 4 years, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bunting.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Oct. 25.

BACON,			
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)	8¾	a	11½
Inferior and Ordinary,	6½	a	7
Middling a middling fair,	7½	a	8
Fair a fully fair,	8¼	a	8½
Choice,	—	a	—
GRAIN, Corn,		a	
Oats, Maryland,	45	a	46
LARD,	8¾	a	9
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Spirits turpentine, gal	45	a	48
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	4 37½	a	4 62½
Good and prime,	4 75	a	

COTTON—The receipts continue light, and the present stock is only 8948 bales.

RICE—There was a sale on Saturday last of near 100 tierces at $4¾ per hundred. On Monday, however, holders advanced their pretentions in consequence of the favorable advices received that morning from the Continent, per the *Great Britain.* Several samples of lots at the mills have been placed on the market, but purchasers seem unwilling to operate at present prices, and the only transaction that has come to our knowledge, of anything like a lot, was the sale of 50 tierces for the New York market, at $5 per hundred, being an advance of ¼ of a dollar on the business of the previous week. Present quotations are nominal. We took an account of the stock yesterday, and have corrected our tables accordingly. The receipts are 1120 tcs.

ROUGH RICE—The receipts of the week are 17,000 bushels, a portion of which has changed hands at $1 30 per bushel, which is 6c. higher than the sales of the previous week.

GRAIN—We have had no arrivals of Corn during the week just closed, and in the absence of cargo sales to govern us, we have, for the present, erased former quotations.

SALT—The receipts of the previous week—viz: 1985 sacks—have been run off from the vessel, in lots to suit purchasers, at $1 per sack.

MOLASSES—The receipts of the week are 79 hhds., 5 tcs. and 94 bbls. Cuba, which have not been sold. We quote Cuba 23 a 24c. nominal. A small lot of prime New Orleans in hhds. and tcs. sold at 30 and 32c. per gallon.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

NEW YORK MARKET—Oct. 25,

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft.	$		
Washington and Newbern,	2 93¾	a	3 00
Rosin,	80	a	90
Spirits Turpentine, gall,	48	a	50
Tar,	1 87½	a	2 00
Rice,	4 75	a	5 50
Cotton	6¾	a	10

COTTON—Notwithstanding our last prices were at least half a cent above what the European rates would warrant, yet the decline noticed on Wednesday has been fully recovered. This upward tendeney is partly owing to the very small stock now on sale, and partly to the idea entertained by some that the killing frost, that has taken place with us, may have extended over the cotton latitudes, thereby making a large crop improbable The sales include 73 bales Texas for export at 8¾ cents, short price. Total for the week 5375.

NAVAL STORES—We have been without an arrival for eight days past, and have no sales of Turpentine to report, though the article is in request; that in yard (perhaps 6 a 7000 bbls.) is not offered at present. Spirits Turpentine, from the unusual scarcity, with a good demand, has still further improved, with sales of 300 casks, from store and to arrive, at 46, 47 and 48 cents, cash, and 50, 4 mos, with still an upward tendency. Pitch, in consequence of the recent improvement in Rosin, has also advanced; we notice a sale of 200 bbls. southern at $1, cash; and in lots as wanted, at $1 25 per bbl. No sales of common Rosin have came to our knowledge recently. Tar is without change.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 25.

There has been considerable activity in the Cotton market, but unfavorable news received by steamers arriving last week at New York and Boston, has caused considerable decline, and we now quote 6¾ as the highest price paid. Flour at 5, 5¼ and 5½ cts. Bacon 8½ cts. Whiskey 40 cents, cash. Corn, 50 cents. Apples $1 per bushel. Sweet potatoes 30 cts. per bushel. Beef on the heel 3 cts.

SACK SALT.

1750 SACKS Liverpool Salt, per brig Motto. For sale by
Oc31 [7-2t] BROWN & DEROSSET.

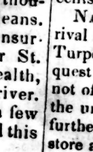
MOLASSES.

60 HHDS. good retailing Mollasses. For sale by BROWN & DEROSSET.
Oc31 7-3t

For Sale,

THE LOT whereon Jones' Hotel stood, near the Rail Road Depot. For particulars, enquire of O. G. PARSLEY.
Oc31. 7-2t

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL



IS still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BATTLE, whose health has beeu restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient.

She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage.

Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.

Wilmington, Oct. 15, 1845.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Oct. 30. 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	11
Middlings,	8½	a	
Shoulders,	7½	a	
Western,	7½	a	
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,	16	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,		a	55
" Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	9	a	10
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 50
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	12 00	a	13 50
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,	6 50	a	0 00
Timber,	0 00	a	6 00
MOLASSES,	28	a	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	3 25
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,		a	1 50
Tar,	1 75	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	1 50
" 2,	75	a	
" 3,		a	60
Sp. Turpt.	47	a	50
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	60	a	62
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	60	a	70
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	6	a	7
RICE,	4 62½	a	4 75
rough, ush	90	a	1 00
SALT, Turks Island, bush	28	a	30
Liverpool, sack,	1 20	a	1 30
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 25	a	2 50
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,	15 00	a	16 00
SUGAR, West India,	8	a	9
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	12	a	15
TALLOW,	7	a	8
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH.	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 30.

Since our last report, the river has once more gone down, and consequently produce has ceased to come down so freely for the last few days, as it did week before last. The weather at the present moment is as bright and almost as warm as it was in September, and there is apparently little prospect of rain. Below we give a report of the transactions of the past week, so nearly as we can gather them.

NAVAL STORES—Some 3,000 barrels Turpentine were sold during the past week, which brought from $3 00 to $3 20, closing at $3 25. A majority of sales this week were made at $3 15. From present indications we think that Turpentine will continue to advance. *Tar.*—This article is in demand, and the few lots which have arrived during the past week, found a ready sale at $1 70, closing at $1 75.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.—There is not much of this article arriving at present. There is a considerable quantity, however, on the market. Indeed, it has been rather heavy for the last few days, and prices have receded a shade from our last report. Sales during the past week, for fair qualities, have been principally made at from $5 to $6 75. Some few rafts brought $7. Last sales, which we quote as the present market price, were made at $5 50 to $6 75. No sales have been made to-day, and we learn that $5 to $6 50 is only offered *Lumber*—Sales of flooring boards were made during the past week at, for fair qualities, $13 to $13 50. An inferior lot sold at $12. This is the present market price. *Wide Boards*—are worth $7. The last sales were made at this mark. *Scantling.* Last sales $6. STEAM MILL LUMBER. We have no alteration to make from our last report.

SHINGLES—We have no alteration to make in this article. We refer to last week's report.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There has been a good deal of activity in this article within the last few days, and prices have advanced. Several lots have changed hands since our last report, at prices ranging from 42 a 47c., cash. 100 barrels changed hands at the latter mark on yesterday evening, and we learn that the article cannot now be bought for less than 50c. The tendency is upwards, and an advance on this price may be expected. ROSIN—Common held at 60c. We understand that one contract has been made at this mark. For other qualities see our last report.

GRAIN—No CORN afloat—some 7 or 8000 bushels in store, held at 55c. A cargo of 1000 bushels OATS were sold this morning at 28c.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK
Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.
Bank checks on Philadelphia, ¾ pr. ct. prem
" " New York, " "
" " Boston, " "

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct 23—schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to C D Ellis & co.

24—schr Tioga, Hallock, New York, to C D Ellis & co.

schr Olive, Smith, New York, to C D Ellis & co.

25—brig Amanda, Avery, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Anawon, Swasey, Newport, R I, to J Hathaway & Son.

brig Motto, Hasty, Savannah, to Master.

schr Monsoon, Lumbard, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

26—schr Tionesta, Suggett, Newport, R I, to Russell & Gammell.

28—Pilot Boat, John C Calhoun, Burris, Norfolk, to J Burris.

29—brig Hellespont, Crosby, Providence, R I, to Russell & Gammell.

schr Challenge, Parks, Stonington, to Master.

CLEARED.

Oct 25—brig Mary Jane, Lermond, Berbice, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

31—schr Lazeb, Robinson, St Domingo, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Regulus, Rodick, New York, by R W Brown.

schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown.

27—brig Tasso, Bowditch, St Croix, by J Hathaway & Son.

brig Thomas Cooke, Taylor, New York, by G W Davis.

schr Repeater, Prosser, New York, by R W Brown.

28—brig Delia, Fales, Grenada, by G W Davis.

brig Moselle, Eustis, Boston, by Master.

29—brig Genius, DeWolfe, St Domingo, by G W Davis.

brig Samuel N Gott, Gray, Berbice, by E Dickinson.

schr Valhalla, Chase, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

Fashionable Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just opened in the town of Wilmington, on Market street, opposite the store of Samuel Shuter, Esq., a good assortment of **Dry Goods**, consisting in part of the following:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible CLOTHS, from $1 75 to $8 00 per yard. Cassimere at various prices and patterns.

SATTINETS,

black, blue, steel mixed, and fancy colors;—some very superior.

CALICOES, &c.

English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambrics, Lace. Muslins, &c., &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

bleached and brown of every description. Mousehn DeLane, Alpacas, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c., &c., of very handsome style.

Shawls.—A variety of large Woollen, Merino, and dress shawls and capes.

THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices, with a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c., &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.

S. R. ROBBINS.
October 31, 1845 7-tf

Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Molskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats,* of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

***Leather Hat* Cases**

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and **Wool Hats,** very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins.
October 24, 1845. 6-tf

DR. TURNER'S
AGUE AND FEVER AND Chill and Fever Pills.

THE only medicine known that can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, PREPARED BY

Dr. Henry M. Turner,
Sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

A supply just received and for sale by
SANDFORD & SMITH, Ag'ts.
Oct. 15th, 1845. 5-3t
Chronicle 3 times.

Paint Up! Paint Up!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened a **PAINT SHOP** in the town of Wilmington, respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public in general. Any person wishing to have **PAINTING** done, will please give us a call, as we are determined to work as CHEAP as any one else, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a job. Shop in Ann, near Boundary street.

RICHARD SIMPSON,
JAMES M. HALL.

Orders can be left with Messrs. Bishop & Jones, Mr. George Brown at E. Merriam's Carriage Repository, or at the Journal Office. O17—5tf

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, his Apprentice boy, JOHN KING. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no expenses paid. All persons are hereby forwarned against harboring or trusting the said boy, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 11, 1845. } NEILL McGILL. 5-3t

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN
And Nursery—Late Prince's,
Flushing, L. I., Near New York.

THE PROPRIETORS of this ancient and celebrated NURSERY, late WILLIAM PRINCE, deceased, and exclusively designed by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale, *at reduced prices,* a more extensive variety of **Fruit and Ornamental Trees,** Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the *genuineness* of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittingly endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.

Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for planting and culture, furnished gratis, on application to the New York Proprietors, by mail, *post-paid,* and orders promptly executed.

WINTER & CO., Proprietors.
Flushing, L. I., Oct. 8, 1845.
ORDERS received by DAN'L W. WOOD, Wilmington, N. C., from whom Catalogues may be had. O17—5-4tis

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

NEW PATENT AND SHIP STORES.

For Sale.

AT THE NEW GROCERY STORE,
2d door North of the new Custom House, and immediately under John Hall's office,

Java, & other Coffee
P R Sugar
Crushed do } Woolsey's
Loaf do } best
Butter
Cheese
Soap
Sperm & Tallow candles
Soap, [all kinds]
Teas
Crackers [all kinds]
Flour
Pork [Mess & Prime]
Beef " "
Mackeral
Codfish and Potatoes
Onions

Cog. Brandy, 4th proof
Jamaica Rum, do
Holland Gin
Port Wine
Pure juice of Wine
Madeira Wine
Clarified M. Wine
Malaga do
St Croix Rum
Champaigne Wine, different brands
Muscat Wine
N E Rum
American Gin
Apple Brandy
Molasses
Sperm and Elephant Oil

PRESERVES:
Brandy Peaches
do. Cherries
Preserved Plums
do. Crab Apples
do. Ginger

CATSUPS:
Mushroom
Tomatto
Walnut

Pickled Lobsters, in qt. jars
do. Cucumbers, in ½ gall., qts., pints and ½ pint jars.
Mustard, of all kinds
Stoughton Bitters; Anchovies and Sauces.
Sardans, in whole and half boxes
Tobacco, of all kinds.
Crockery Ware, of all kinds.
Stone Jugs, Jars, Milk Pans, &c. &c.

Together with almost every article usually kept in a family and ship grocery store; all which are offered for sale on the most liberal terms for cash or in exchange for country produce.

HIRAM R. NIXON & CO.
October 17, 1845. 5-tf

Molasses and *Sugar.*

50 HHDS. TRINIDAD MOLASSES, a superior article, daily expected per schr. Valhalla from Boston.
6 hhds. St. Jago, in store.
10 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by
O17 BARRY BRYANT.

Wines.

1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do. 3 " L. P. Medeira,
1 do. 3 " very old Sarcial. For sale
O17. by BARRY & BRYANT.

Tobacco, *Snuff* & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

M. VASSAR & CO'S *PALE AND AMBER ALE,*

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

THOMASTON LIME.

300 CASKS, just landing, and for sale by
R. G. RANKIN.
O17 5-3t Nos. 5 and 7 Girard Row.

NOTICE.

OFFICE WILM. & R. R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, 14th Oct., 1845.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company will please recollect, that their annual meeting will be held at the Company's office, in Wilmington, on the second Thursday, being the 13th day, of November next. E. B. DUDLEY, President.

☞A coach will be sent up the road to assist in carrying them down. [5-tms]

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845.

$250 *Reward.*

IN the month of June last, my Turpentine trees were set on fire by the hands of a malicious incendiary. I will give the above reward to any person who will furnish me such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the malicious villain who set my Boxes on fire.

DANIEL S. SANDERS.
Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, SOAP, TEA, Molasses, Lard, Starch, Coffee, Butter, Candles, &c. &c. for sale by
Oct. 17th, [5-3t] BERNARD & CO.

Fish! Fish!

JUST received from the Albemarle Fisheries:
172 bbls. whole Herrings,
46 do cut do
29 half bbls family Roe Herrings,
5 do do cut do.
For sale by Wm. COOKE, *Ag't*
October 3, 1845

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a **SPLENDID STOCK** of

DRY GOODS AND *Ready-Made Clothing,*

of all descriptions.

ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.
October 3, 1845 3-tf

Young Ladies School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a Select School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Rhetoric.*

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING.
Oct. 10, 1845. 4is:f

HEAD QUARTERS, 30th Regiment,
NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1845.

THE COMPANIES composing the UPPER BATTALION of North Carolina Militia, 30th Regiment, are hereby required to parade at Long Creek on Thursday the 6th day of November next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10½ A. M.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Battalion, will meet in uniform at Long Creek on Wednesday, 5th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, for Inspection and Drill.

The Companies composing the Lower Battalion of North Carolina Militia, are hereby required to parade in Wilmington on Saturday the 8th day of November next, armed and equipped, as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10½ o'clock. A. M. precisely.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and Musicians attached to this Battalion, will meet at Wilmington, on Friday the 7th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in uniform, for Inspection and Drill.

Commanders of Companies are required to make their returns on days of parade.

By order of the Col. commanding.
JNO. McRAE, Jr., Adj't.
30th Regiment, N. C. Militia.
Oct 3d, 1845 3 tf.

FISH.

50 BBLS. No. 1 Mullets, (new) in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

Red Ashe Coal.

IN hhds., and for sale by
C. D. ELLIS & CO.
October 10, 1845

SHOWER BATH STANDS.

4 SHOWER BATH STANDS, just received from Boston, and for sale by
Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

CORN.—650 bushels, in store, for sale at 50 cents per bushel, for the lot.

20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, a prime article for family use, at 6¼ cents per lb. by the bag. [4tf] JOHN HALL, *Ag't.*

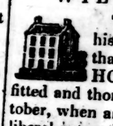
HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "*House,*" by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.
september 19, 1845. 1-tf

CAROLINA HOTEL.
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he intends to have refitted and thoroughly cleansed by the 10th of October, when and where he will be thankful for a liberal patronage. The commodious and airy situation of the building, together with its locality, makes it a very desirable house for the stranger, whether on pleasure or business.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him while proprietor of the Hanover House, and he assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

The *BAR* will be supplied with the best of *WINES* and *LIQUORS.*

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

N.B.—He will continue to occupy the Hanover House until the 10th of October. J. C.
september 12 1845 52-tf

For sale,

A SECOND handed 2½ horse power Steam Engine, in perfect order, having been but little used, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to
O17. BARRY & BRYANT.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGINNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female instructors The terms for every branch of English education will be $3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.

ALEX. McRAE,
HENRY NUTT,
S. D. WALLACE,
JOHN McRAE,
W. E. ANDERSON,
Trustees.
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro man GEORGE. Or the same reward will be paid for his confinement in the New Hanover County Jail, so that I get him again. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high—very dark complected—aged about 25 years. CATHERINE HENRY.
Long Creek, New Hanover co., N. C.,
Oct. 17th, 1845. 5-tf

To Rent.

A NEW two story DWELLING, just finished, situate on Church, 2d door from Front street, will be rented until the first of October, 1846. For particulars apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE, or to
N. E. BRICKHOUSE.
Oct. 24, 1845. 6-2t*

Mackerel, Molasses, &c.

100 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel,
47 hhds. Trinidad Molasses
300 casks Thomaston Lime
30 boxes and 10 half boxes Soap, just received.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LARABEE'S building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,
40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

New Arrivals at the

OLD STAND

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has returned from the NORTH with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at reduced prices. Knowing well the wants of

Physicians and Country Merchants,

in this section, he has taken care to select those articles best suited to their wants. His stock of

PERFUMERY

embraces a beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemens' Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Dressing Combs; Persian Scent Bags; Toilet Powder and Puffs; French and German Extracts; Toilet Soaps; French and German Cologne's, and Toilet Bottles. In fact, embracing one of the choicest lots of Perfumery ever offered in this market.

—ALSO.—

A further supply of 100 ozs. Quinine,
1 ton pure White Lead,
100 Swedish Leeches,
Lamp Glasses of every size.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. It shall be the subscribers study at all times, to give satisfaction, and induce his customers to continue that patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore, and make his establishment what it has already gained the reputation of being,

The Cheapest Drug Store in the State.

Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded
Family and ship Medicine Chests, cleansed and refitted at short notice. Wm. SHAW.

October 10, 1845.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON.

AT HIS OLD STAND

IN MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS

AND

CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

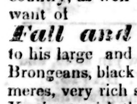
Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st,
Peirson's old stand.

Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.



IS now opening at his old stand, on Market street, an extensive assortment of

Saddles, Harnesses and Trunks,

of superior workmanship; ALSO,

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, SHOEMAKER FINDINGS, together with every variety of articles usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment—all of which have been selected by him at the North, and are warranted to be of quality to give satisfaction.

He has also added largely to his assortment of *Buggies, Gigs, Waggons, Chariots, &c.*, to which he particularly invites the attention of purchasers wishing a good article.

THE MANUFACTURE

of Saddles and Harness, to order, continued as usual, and

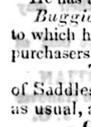
CARRIAGES TRIMMED

in the most approved style, and at the shortest notice

THE subscriber offers the following articles, received per brig Tam O'Shanter from New York, all in prime order:

3 hhds P. R. Molasses,
10 cases table Salt, 75 boxes soap,
5 barrels Soda Biscuit, 10 kegs Ginger,
5 do Sugar do
5 do Butter do
4 baskets Champagne, 10 boxes Mustard,
4 boxes Tobacco, sixteen lumps to the lb.
25 small boxes chewing Tobacco, half pound lumps, (Barrett's brand,)
4 m Segars, superior quality,
8 do do inferior,
20 bbls Potatoes, 10 boxes Pimento,
4 hhds prime P. R Sugar,
5 boxes Hydraulic Candles,
3 do Sperm do
1 barrel snuff, 25 bales Hay,
419 pieces Hollowware, assorted sizes,
45 bags Rio Coffee, 10 kegs Lard,
8 bbls prime Porto Rico Sugar,
20 half bbls Flour, 12 boxes Cheese,
10 barrels Mess Pork, 6 casks do
5 do Mackerel,
5 do Lard,
10 jars Butter, for family use,
10 boxes large Herrings,
2 quintals Codfish, 10 bbls Whiskey,
10 barrels Brandy,
1 pipe Gin, "Scheidam,"
1 half pipe Cognac Brandy, "Seignette,"
2 bbls Holland Gin,
1 bbl Apple Brandy, for sale, for cash or approved paper, by J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.,
Oct 10, 1845] Parsley's row.

Rock Spring Hotel.



THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

sept 26, 1845 2-tf

Corn.

1200 BUSHELS North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by
G. W. DAVIS,
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

COAL.

75 HHDS. put up for family use. For sale by
G. W. DAVIS,
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"

AND

"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corpse of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.—Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientinc, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

☞ As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS.

For *The Congressional Union*, $1½ per copy.
For *The Appendix*, $1½ per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either the above works for $12; *Twenty-five* copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy	$2½
Six Copies	13
Twelve copies	24

WEEKLY,

One Copy	$1
Twelve copies	10
Twenty-five copies	20

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers as follows:

DAILY,	per year, for	One copy	$10
		Five copies	40
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	One copy	5
		Twelve copies	20
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	Ten copies	$35
WEEKLY,	"	One copy	2
		Five copies	8
		Ten copies	15

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS

WASHINGTON, *August* 1, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

For Sale.

20 BARRELS New England Rum,
5 do New Orleans do
3 do very old Rye Whiskey, for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
October 10, 1845

Cod Fish.

50 BOXES containing 25 lbs. each, just received from Boston, and for sale by
Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞ All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40tf

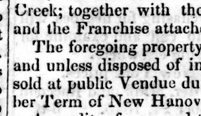
CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventor* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* will screen them from the lash of the law, as one of the impostors who puts out the [illegible] paregoric of the shops and calls it the [illegible]sam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence [illegible]caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors.* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,

WM. SHAW.

☞ The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. R. PEIRSON.

sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Singing School.

MRS. COOKE will commence a *Singing Class* on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of her instructions, should commence with the first lesson. Terms $3 per quarter, except to her Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.

sept 19, 1845 53-tf

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION [illegible]

[illegible] Louisiana, [illegible] that State, [illegible] the subscriber [illegible] are entitled, [illegible] heirs. Kinsman [illegible] of Wilmington, N. C., and they have removed from this place to [illegible], leaving behind his parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age [illegible] of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased. Mr. Jones, he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

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500 PAGES FOR FIFTY CENTS!

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

THE editors of the *United States Journal* propose to commence with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title, to contain [illegible] throughout the whole session, at the unprecedented low price of

FIFTY CENTS

to each subscriber, for a volume of *five hundred pages!*

It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress, the substance of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c., &c.—The most competent reporters will be employed, and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronise the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain to least 500 pages; each number will contain sixteen pages of solid matter, which will enable the publishers to give all the proceedings worthy of being preserved in book form, for binding and future reference. The exceedingly low terms will place it within the reach of all; the publishers hope that their friends will use their exertions in obtaining subscribers.

Those who forward Five Dollars shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars, Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars, Fifty copies—reducing the price to forty cents, for a volume of 500 pages.

A title page and complete index will be added at the end of the volume, to make it the more convenient for future reference.

THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE E. DOW.

Washington city, sept 19, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

September Term, 1845.

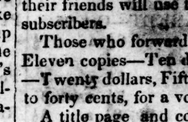
James McLendon and wife Jane, Maria Ritter, James Allen and wife Phœbe, Mary Stringer, Richard M. Bordeaux, administrator of John Thally, dec'd, and Mary Thally, widow of said John, *vs.* Catharine Cowan, Joshua Thally, and Ann Stokely, heirs at law, and distributees of John Thally, dec'd. } Petition to set aside probate of will.

PROCESS in this case having been returned executed on all except Ann Stokeley, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said Ann Stokeley to appear at the next term of this court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard exparte. Test:

L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

september 19, 1845. 52-6t

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.



THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the

Butchering Business

in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

July 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LARD.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

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☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type which are cast in this foundry, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy these lines as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

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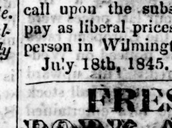
68 *Ann Street.*

september 12, 1845 52-6m

Temperance Notices.



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51-12m

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[illegible]

[illegible] LIVERY STABLES.

Since my Livery Stables were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now its use, another large, commodious, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my grateful thanks, and hope by attention and proper attention to my business, to [illegible] continuation of the same.

I have also a large Lot and comfortable Pen with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for accommodation of drovers. All of which [illegible] in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844. [illegible]

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed [illegible] selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for [illegible] that part of North Carolina mentioned in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for the trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order, and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the [illegible]s, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width